# Shankersinh Vaghela Bapu Institute of Technology Mechanical Engineering Deptt.

Sub.: Elements of Mechanical Engineering
(2110006)

## Chapter No. 6:-Steam Boiler

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#### \* INTRODUCTION

- Boiler: "It is a closed vessel in which the heat produced by the combustion of the fuel is transferred to water for its conversion into steam at the desired temperature and pressure.
- A boiler is a device used for generating:-
  - (a) Steam for power generation
  - (b) Hot water for heating purpose

### Boiler according to I.B.R

According to the Indian Boiler Regulation (I.B.R) a boiler is a closed pressure vessel with capacity exceeding 22.75 liters used for generating steam under pressure.

- What is the difference between steam boiler and steam generator?
- Technically speaking a steam boiler consists only of the containing vessel and convection heating surfaces.
- While **steam generator** covers the whole unit of water wall tubes, superheaters, air heaters and economizers.

#### Classification of boilers

- Horizontal, Vertical and Inclined boiler (a) If the axis of the boiler is horizontal, it is called the horizontal boiler.
  - (b) If the axis of the boiler is vertical, it is called the **vertical boiler**.
  - (c) If the axis of the boiler is inclined, it is called the inclined boiler.

- Fire tube and Water tube boilers:-
  - (a) The boilers in which the hot gases are inside the tubes and water is surrounding them is called **fire tube** boiler.
  - (b) The boilers in which the water is inside the tubes and the hot gases surrounding them is called water tube boiler.

- Externally fired and internally fired boilers

  (a) In the boiler if the fire is outside the shell, that boiler is known as externally fired boiler.
  - (b) The boiler in which the furnace is located inside the boiler shell it is known as internally fired boiler.

- Forced Circulation and Natural circulation boiler:
  - (a) In the boilers if the circulation of water is done by a pump then they are known as forced circulation boilers.
  - (b) In the boilers of the circulation of water takes place due to difference in density resulting from difference in temperature, it is known as natural circulation boilers.

- High, medium and low pressure boilers:
  - (a) It is one in which the working pressure of the boiler is more than 25 bar, it is known as high pressure boilers.
  - (b) It is one in which the working pressure of the boiler is between 10 to 25 bar, it is known as medium pressure boilers.
  - (c) It is one in which the working pressure of the boiler is between 3.5 to 10 bar, it is known as low pressure boilers.

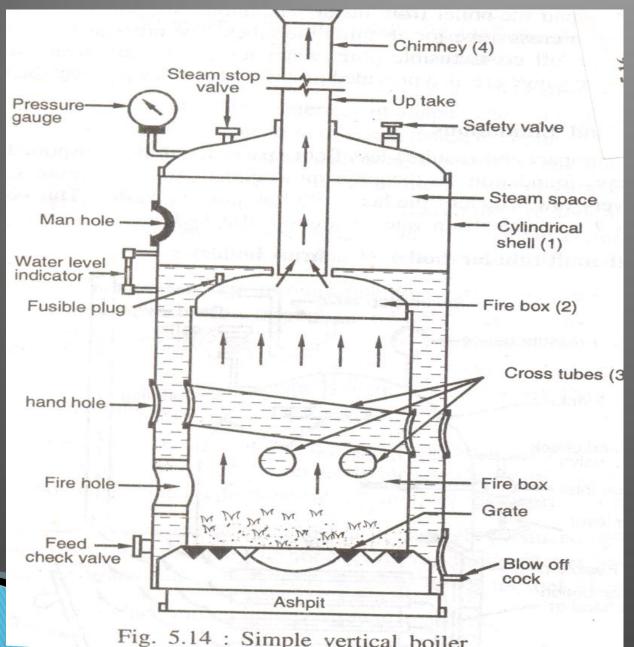
- Stationary and portable boilers:
  - (a) The boilers which can not be transported easily from one place to another are called **stationary boilers**.
  - (b) The boilers which can be transported easily from one place to another are called portable boilers.

- Single tube and multi tube boilers:
  - (a) The Boiler having only one fire tube or water tube in the boiler then it is known as single tube boiler.
  - (b) The Boiler having two or more fire tube or water tube in the boiler then it is known as multi tube boiler.

### Simple Vertical Boiler:

- It is vertical.
- It is portable with very small floor area.
- It is a water tube boiler.
- It is internally fired.
- It is a multi tube boiler with two cross tubes.
- It is naturally circulated.
- It is low a low pressure boiler.

### Simple vertical boiler



### Cochran boiler

#### 5.7.2 Vertical multitubular boiler (Cochran boiler):

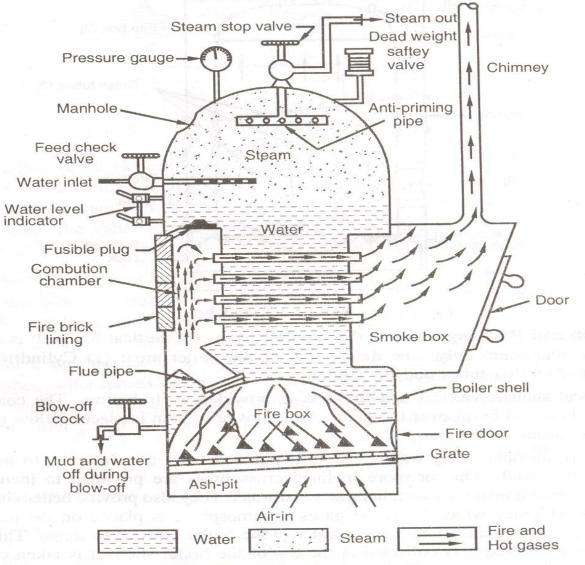


Fig. 5.15: Cochran boiler

#### CHARACTERISTIC OF COCHRAN BOILER

- Vertical
- Fire tube
- Multi tube
- Internally fired
- Natural circulated boiler
- Portable
- Low pressure boiler

### Specifications of Cochran boiler

- Shell diameter
- Height
- Working pressure
- Steam capacity
- Heating surface area
- Efficiency

- = 2.75 m
- = 5.75 m
- = 6.5 bar
- = 3500 kg/hr
- = 120 m<sup>2</sup>
- = 70 % to 75%

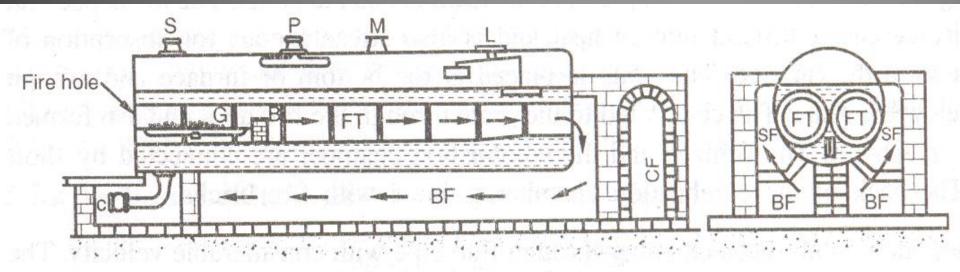
# Advantage -disadvantage of cochran boiler

Advantage

- 1. Compact
- 2. Portable
- 3. Low initial cost
- 4. Easy instalation
- 5. Any types of fual can be used

- Disadvantage
- Steam raising capacity is low due to verticle design
- Poor efficincy

#### Lancashire boiler



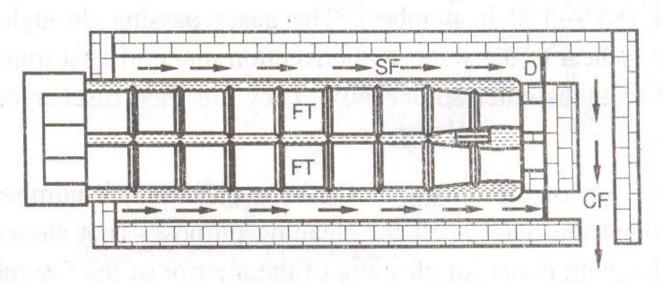


Fig. 5.16: Lancashire boiler

B - Brick brid

G - Grate

FT - Furnace

BF - Bottom f

SF - Side flue

CF - Chimney

P - Steam co

L - Low water

S - Safety va

C - Blow-off of

D - Damper

# Characteristic of lancashire boiler

horizontal
stationary
fire tube
internally fired
multi tube
natural circulation of hot gases
medium pressure

### Specification of lancashire boiler

- Shell diameter2 to 3 metre
- Length of shell = 7 to 9 m
- Max pressure 16 bar
- Steam capacity 9000 kg/hr
- ▶ Efficiency=50 to 70 %

# Advantage-disadvantage of lancashire boiler

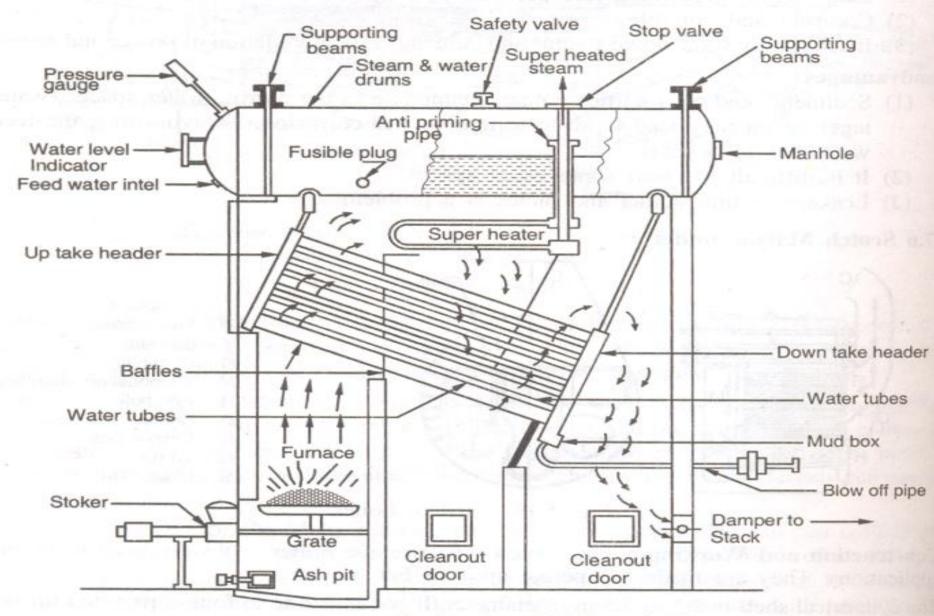
#### Advantage

- Heating surface per unit volume is high
- Fluctuation in the load can be easily met.
- Easy operation
- Low maintanance
- Easy to clean

#### Disadvantage

- Maximum working presure limited to 16 bar
- Due to brick work more floor area is required
- Furnace placement is inside the flue tube, so grate area is restricted

### Babcock and wilcox boiler



Badcock and Wilcox boiler

# Specification of babcock and wilcox boiler

- Drum diameter = 1.22 to 1.83 m
- Length of drum=6.096 to 9.144 m
- Size of water tubes=7.62 to 10.16 cm
- Size of superheated tubes=3.84 to 5.71cm
- Maximum working pressure=40 bar
- Maximum steam capacity = 40000kg/hr
- ▶ Efficiency=60 to 80%

# Characteristics of babcock and will cox boiler

- Horizontal
- Multitube
- Water tube
- Externally fired
- Natural circulation of water
- Forced circulation ofair and hot gases
- Solid as well as liquid fuel used
- Stationary
- High presure boiler

# Advantage of babcock and wilcox boiler

- Higher steam generation capacity
- 2000 to 40000 kg/hr steam generation capacity
- Maintanance is easy
- Used in power station for producing Irge quantity of steam
- Less floor area required
- Greater operation safety

#### Boiler mounting and accessoris

- Boiler mounting: mounting are devices, which are necessary for the operation and safety of a boiler.
- Accessories: accessories are required for proper operation of the boiler and to increased efficiency of the boiler.

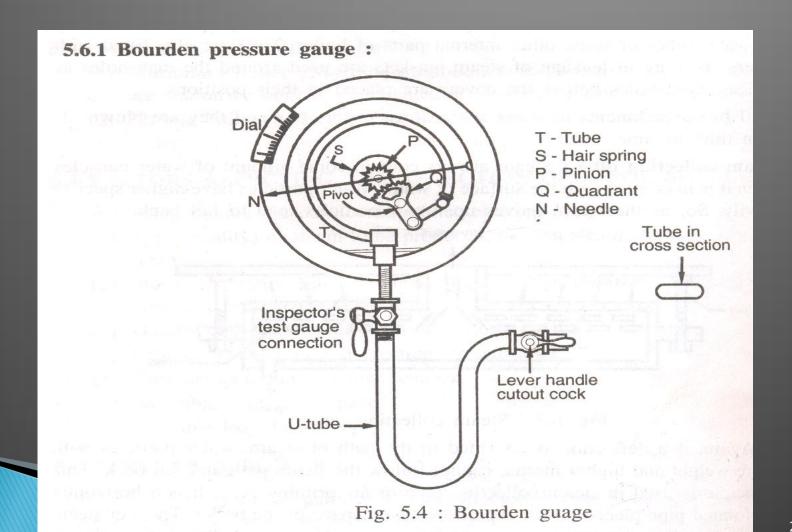
# According to IBR( indian boiler regulation) following mounting should be fitted to the boiler

- Two safety valve
- Two water level indicator
- Pressure gauge
- Steam stop valve
- Feed check valve
- Blow off cock
- An attachment for inspector's test gauge
- Man hole
- Mud holes

# Commonly used boiler accessories are

- Feed pump
- Injector
- Economizer
- Air preheater
- Super heater
- Steam separator
- Steam trap

#### Bourden tube presure gauge: Function:it is used for measurement of pressure in the boiler.



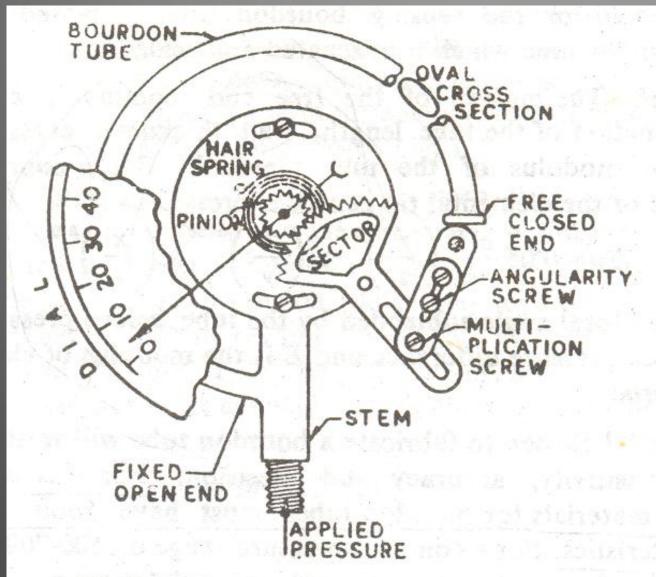


Fig. 8.19 Bourdon tube pressure transducer

# Water level indicator Function: Used to indicate water level inside boiler vessel

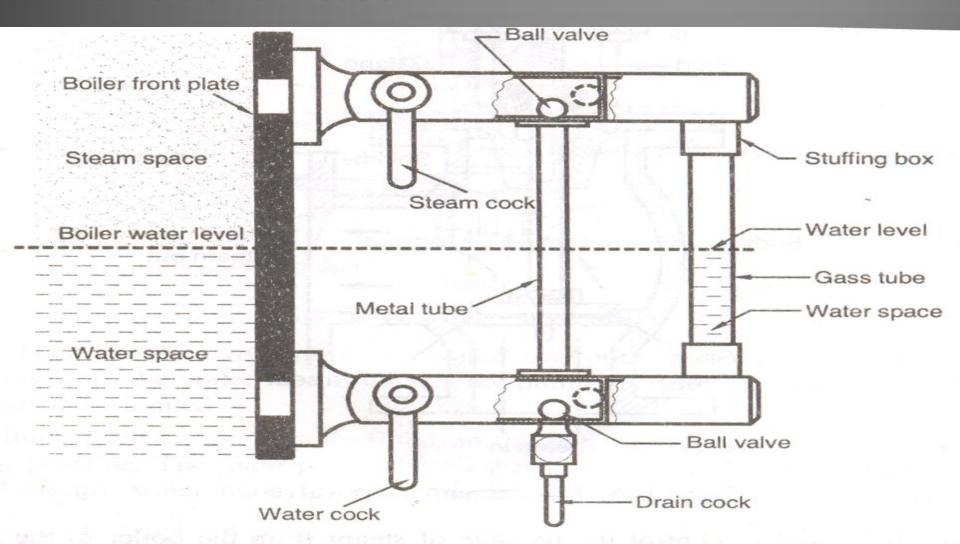
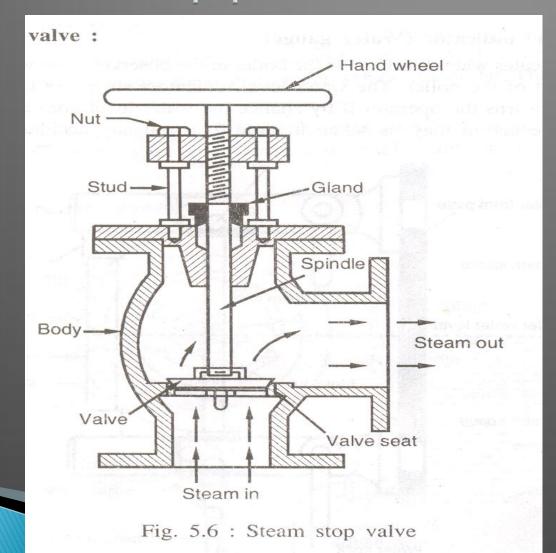
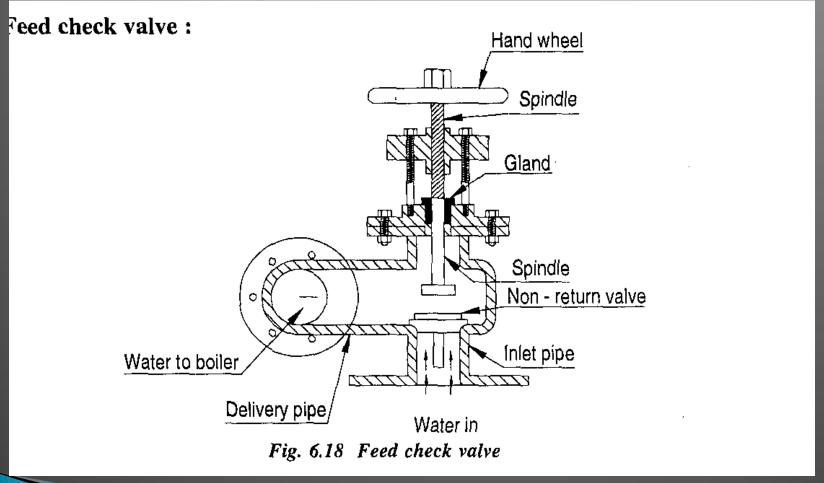


Fig. 5.5: Water level indicator (Water gauge)

# Steam stop valve function: To regulate flow of steam from boiler to steam pipe



### Feed check valve function: To control the supply of water to the boiler and prevent back flow



## Blow off cock function:

1.remove water impurities2.to empty the boiler for cleaning, inspection and repair

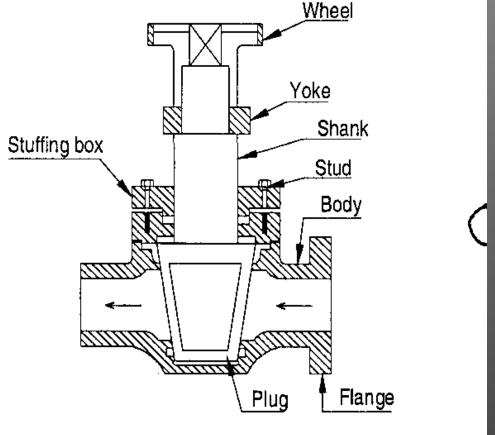
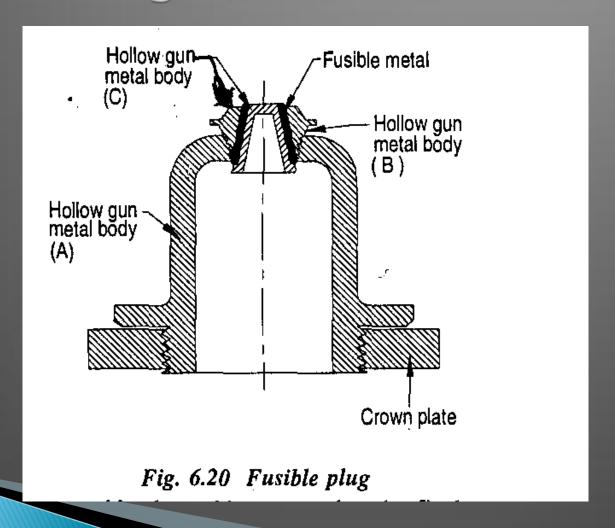


Fig. 6.19 Blow-off valve

### Fusible plug function: To protect boiler against over heating

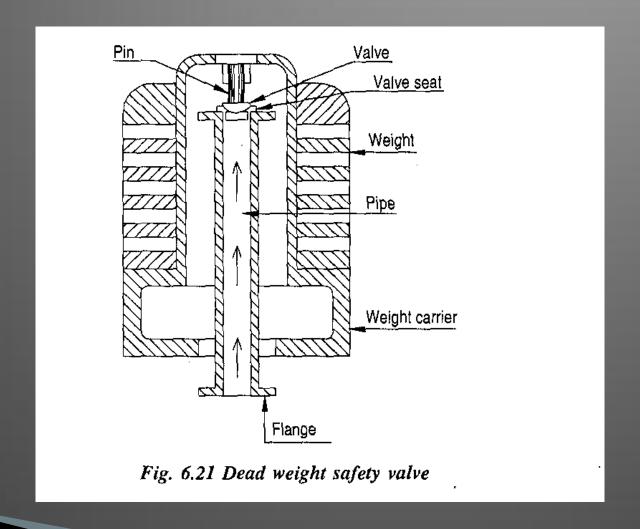


### Safety valve

function: to release the excess steam when pressure of the steam inside the boiler increase higher than safe pressure safety valve may be classified as,

- 1.dead weight safety valve
- 2.lever safety valve
- 3.spring loaded safety valve
- 4. high steam low water safety valve

## Dead weight safety valve



## Lever safety valve

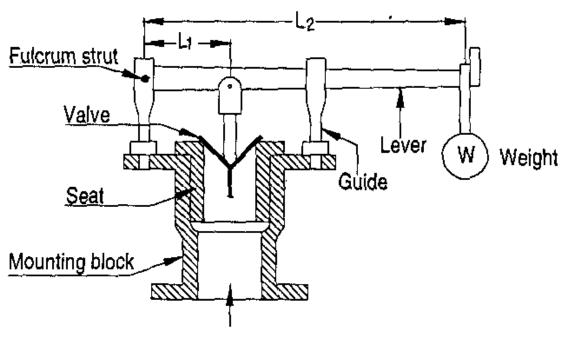
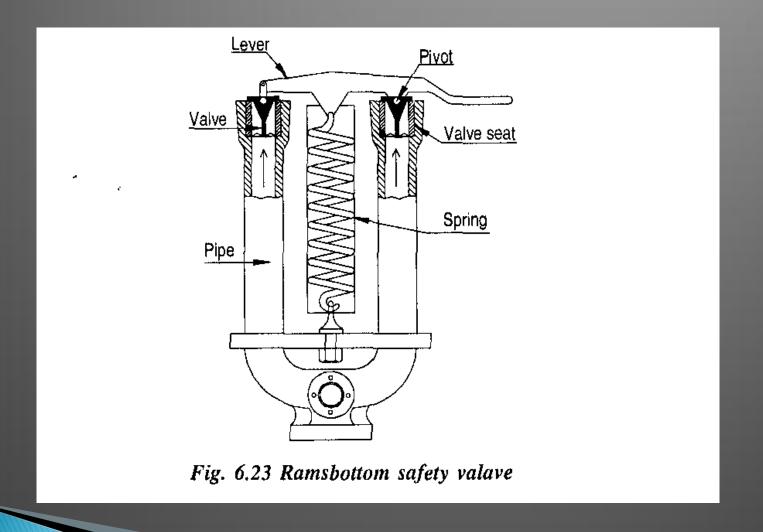


Fig. 6.22 lever safety valve

## Spring loaded safety valve



# High steam and low water safety valve

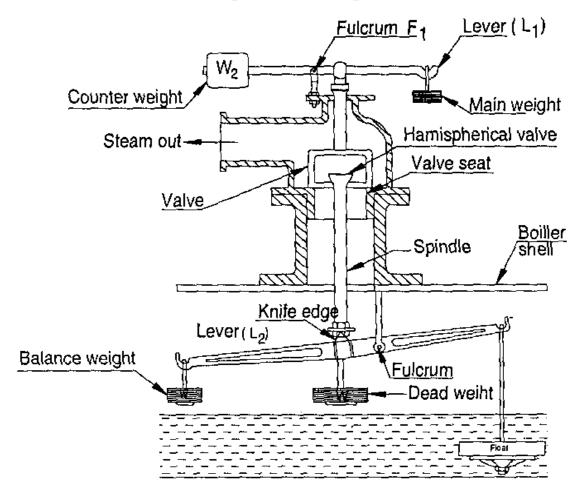


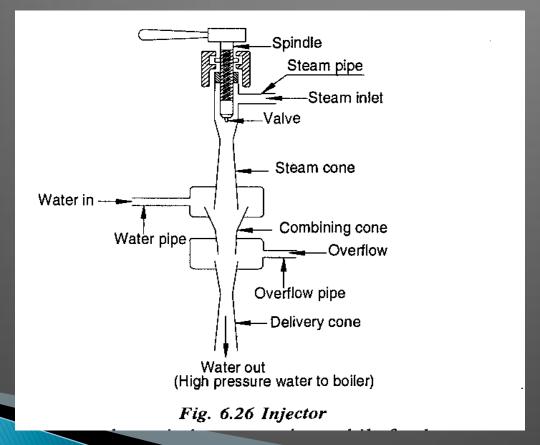
Fig. 6.24 High steam and low water safety valve

### Feed pump:

To feed water in to the boiler through feed check valve pumps are classified as

- 1. reciprocating pump
- 2. rotary pump
- 3. centrifugal pump

Injector: To feed water in to the boiler it is commonly used for vertical and locomotive boiler it is also used where space for feed pump is not available



#### Feed water heater

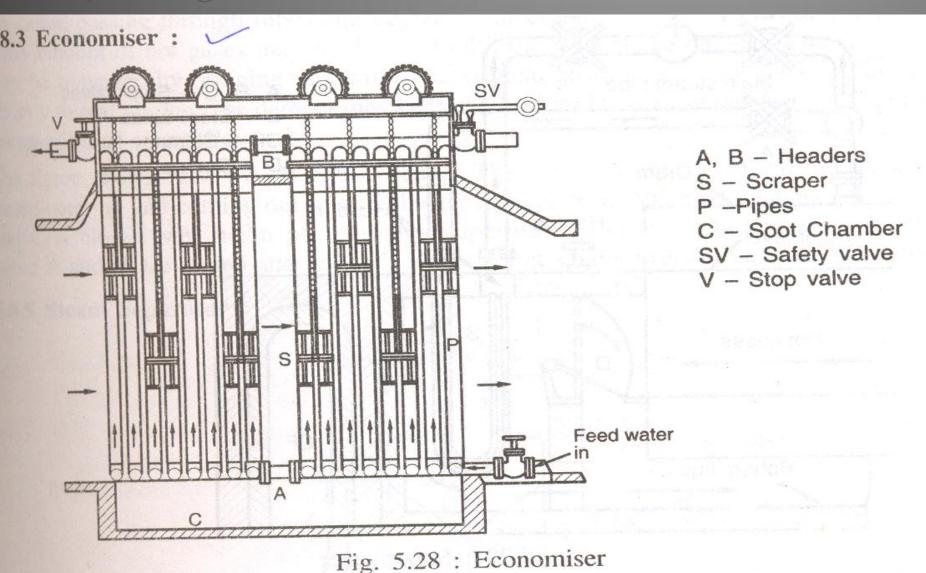
to increase the temperature of feed water, before it enters in to the boiler

Feed water heater may be classified as

- ▶ 1. economiser
- 2.exhaust steam feed water heater

### **Economizer:**

function: To increase the temp of feed water by using waste heat of fuel Gases



# Advantages and disadvantages of economiser

#### Advantage

- Higher feed water temp., reduce boiler thermal stresses, so boiler life increased
- Economiser utilised waste heat from fuel gases, so fuel consumption reduce.
- Increasedevaporative capacity

#### Disadvantages

Economiser placed at the passage of flow of flue gases, so pressure drop takes place of flue gases (loss of draught)

### Exhaust steam feed water heater:

To increase temperature of feed water using heat from exhaust steam of steam turbine or steam from boiler

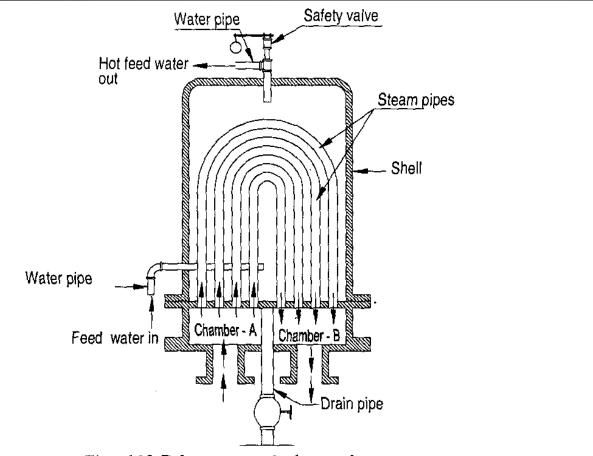


Fig. 6.28 Exhaust steam feed water heater

# Super heater to increase the stem temperature of steam above saturation point

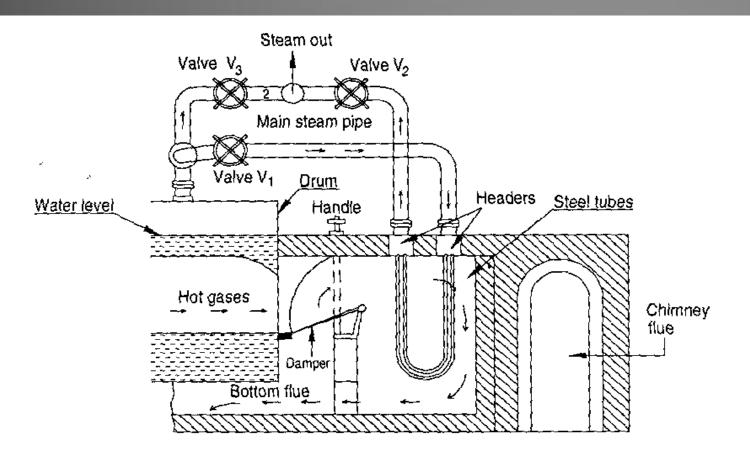


Fig. 6.29 Superheater

# Thank you